MR. GRIGGS' REPORT

Attorney General Reviews Work of Judicial Branch of Government.

STATUS OF THE TRUSTS DISCUSSED

Recommendations Regarding Institutions in the District.

EXCLUSION OF THE CHINESE

The annual report of Attorney General Griggs went to Congress today. It is considerably longer than previous reports, and handles in detail many of the cases in which the department has engaged,

The report begins with the work of the United States Supreme Court. There was an increase of 218 in the number of cases decketed on the appellate docket, the total number for the October term, 1808, being 520, against 302 the previous term The number of cases disposed of during the term was 529, against 372 last year. The number of cases left undisposed of was 304, against 313 last term. There were also a small number of cases docketed and dis posed of on the original docket, four being left undisposed of on this docket, making the total at the close of the October term,

The number of cases actually considered by the court was 468, of which 255 were by the court was 488, of which 255 were argued orally and 213 submitted on printed arguments. Of the 529 appellate cases dis-posed of, 294 were affirmed, sixty-one re-versed, sixty-five dismissed, thirty-nine seitled by the parties and dismissed, in eight questions certified were answered, and sixty-two were denials of petitions for writs of certificati under the act of March 3, 1801. The total number of cases on the ap-pellate docket in which the United States pellate docket in which the United States was a party or had a substantial interest disposed of at the October term, 1898, was seventy-seven. The United States was appellant, etc., in thirty-four of these cases, and appellee, etc. in forty-three, and eight cases were certifications of questions by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Appeal Cases Decided.

Of the 34 cases appealed, etc., by the government, 4 were decided in its favor and 15 adversely; 12 cases were dismissed by it, 1 was dismissed per stipulation, and 2 were dismissed by the court. In addition, in 6 cases in which questions were certified, 3 were answered in favor of the government.

Of the 43 cases in which the government was appelled, etc., 21 were determined in its favor and 9 adversely, 1 was dismissed by the appellant, 4 were dismissed by the court

the appellant, 4 were dismissed by the court for failure of the appellant, etc., to comply with the rules, 3 were docketed and dismissed, 3 were dismissed per stipulation, and 2 were dismissed by the court.

Of the above 77 cases, 29 were appeals from the Court of Claims, of which 19 were taken by the government. Of the 19 cases so appealed, 1 was decided in favor of the programment and 7 adversely, 10 were disposaring the court of the disposaring the court of the cour government and 7 adversely, 10 were dis-missed by it, and 1 was partly in favor of and partly against the United States, while of the 10 cases in which it was appellee. The were decided in its favor, 2 adversely and 1

was docketed and dismissed.

Of the 77 cases disposed of 13 were criminal, of which 4 were decided in favor of the United States and 6 adversely, 1 was dismissed by the court for failure of the plain-tiff in error to comply with the rules and 2 were dismissed by the court. Five of these 13 criminal cases were cap-

of which 2 were decided in favor of the ed States and 3 adversely. Eight cases were appeals, etc., from the circuit court of appeals, of which 2 were decided in favor of and 1 against the United States, 4 were dismissed per stipulation and as dismissed by the court.

the government and 6 by the other side 1 case appealed by the government was ided in its favor, while of the 6 cases in United States was appellee 3 des. I was dismissed by the appellant and were docketed and dismissed.

In I case in which the United States was etitioner and in 5 cases in which the nifed States was respondent in applica-ions for writs of certiorari, under the act of March 3, 1891, the petitions were denied.
Of the whole number of cases in which
the government had a substantial interest
heard and decided by the court 30 were decided in favor of and 26 against the United

Important Cases Reviewed. The Attorney General next reviews some

of the important cases decided by the October term of last year.

Mention is made of the prize cases, and what has been done with them.

The work of the Court of Claims and the court of private land claims is touched upon, together with what was done in the Indian depredation bureau. As to in the Indian depredation bureau. As to the Court of Claims Mr. Griggs says: This important branch of litigation has been conducted by Assistant Attorney Gen-eral Pradt and his corps of assistants with beneficial results to the government, and with as much dispatch as is possible, tak-ing into account the large number of cases pending and the enormous sums involved. The recommendations made by Mr. Pradt The recommendations made by Mr. Pradt for additional legislation, giving to the United States the same right of appeal to the Supreme Court from judgments of the circuit court of appeals in actions originat-ing in the circuit and district courts that it has in similar cases brought in the Court of Claims: to provide for a more thorough has in similar cases brought in the Court of Claims; to provide for a more thorough and stringent enforcement of subpoems is-sued to witnesses out of the Court of Claims, and for additional clerical assistance, meet with my approval.

As to the court of private land claims Mr.

doubtless be necessary for Con-It will doubtless be necessary for Congress to provide for some tribunal similar to this court to hear and dispose of, upon such principles as Congress may specify, claims of an incomplete character to public lands in the recently acquired territory of the United States in Porto Rico and the Dellipping Leanis As to Porto Rico es. of the United States in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. As to Porto Rico especially, early provision for the determination of questions of this kind ought to be made, and legislation ought to be passed to provide methods and restrictions under which rights in public lands and waters in that island can be acquired. The rivers and streams, as well as the water front on the semboard in Porto Rico, were formerly and streams, as well as the water front on the seaboard, in Porto Rico, were formerly vested in the crown of Spain, and the own-ership of them has now passed to the United States and can only be disposed of in accordance with the will of Congress.

The Question of Trusts. On the subject of trusts the Attorney

General says:

Application is occasionally made to the Department of Justice to have legal proceedings brought in the name of the United States against corporations or combina-States against corporations or combina-tions of ompanies that are alleged to be engaged in forming or maintaining mo-nopolies or agreements in restraint of trade or competition. Such actions can be main-tained only when the offense comes within

the scope of a federal statute.

The only federal legislation against combinations in restraint of trade is contained in the so-called Sherman act of July 2. 1839 (26 Stats. 209), entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies."

It will be observed that this statute is directed only at combinations or moneyer.

directed only at combinations or monopo-lies in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations. It does not pretend to go into other branches of business or commerce, or attempt in any restriction. attempt in any way to interfere with the transactions which are carried on exclusively within the confines of a state, or which do not amount to what, under the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, is understood by the term "interstate commerce," And this is because the statute was passed by Congress under the power conferred upon it by the Constitu power conferred upon it by the Constitu-tion (section 8, clause 3), "to regulate com-merce with foreign nations and among the several states. The federal government has no constitutional right to supervise dior interfere with the transaction rect or interfere with the transaction of ordinary business by the people of the several states unless such business relates directly, and not incidentally, to interstate commerce, and such has been the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It appeared in the Knight case that by he purchase of the stock of four Philadel-hia refineries, with shares of its own stock, phia refinerles, with shares of its own st the American Sugar Refining Company quired nearly a complete control of

manufacture of refined sugar in the United States. The government charged that the contracts under which these purchases with costs and compensation for last counsel, no such action has ever been discharging a Chinaman or other alien in the landstrial Home School or sent to brought before these indicated and sugar in the United States from the decision of a justice, judge or commissioner in the increased number of boys taken charge of by the board of children's guardians, put list counsel, no such action has ever been discharging a Chinaman or other alien in the Industrial Home School or sent to brought before these indicated and the increased number of boys taken charge of by the board of children's guardians, put in the Industrial Home School or sent to brought before these indicated and the increased number of business. straint of trade, and that in entering int them the defendants combined and con-spired to resirain the trade and commerce spired to restrain the trade and commerce in refined sugar among the several states and with foreign nations contrary to the act of Congress of July 2, 1890. The relief scenario was the cancellation of the agree-ments under which the stock was transments under which the stock was trains-ferred; the redelivery of the stock to the parties, respectively, and an injunction against the further performance of the agreements and further violations of the

Statute Failed to Reach the Case. The court held that, conceding the result of this transaction was the creation of a monopoly in the manufacture of a necessary of life, it could not be suppressed under the provisions of the Sherman act, because the contracts and acts of the defendants related exclusively to the acquisition of the Philadelphia refineries and the business of sugar refining in Pennsylvania, which bore no direct relation to commerce between the states or with foreign nations. The object was manifestly private gain in the manufacture of a commodity, but not through the control of in terstate or foreign commerce. There was nothing in the proofs to indicate an intention to put a restraint upon trade or commerc and the fact that trade or commerce might be indirectly affected was not enough to en title complainants to a decree.

In the course of the opinion delivered by the chief justice he considers the line of delimitation between the right of the federal government, under the interstate com-merce clause of the Constitution, to exer-cise control of that branch of commerce and the right of the states to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all matters per-taining to the lives, health, property and

business of its citizens which do not directly involve interstate commerce.

In the recent case of Hopkins against United States, 171 U. S., 578, the court relierated its opinion that the Sherman act had reference only to that trade or commerce, which exists or may exist owner. merce which exists or may exist among the several states or with foreign nations, and has no application whatever to other trade or commerce.

And it held that in order to come within act the combination, business or occupawhich directly affects interstate commerce and that combinations in a business which affect interstate commerce only in an Indirect and incidental manner are not within

If the federal government has constitutionally the power to regulate by legisla-tion all contracts and combinations in manufacture, agriculture, mining and all the vast field of productive industry, including the employment of labor and the invest-ment of capital, where not the direct but only the incidental or ultimate result may affect interstate commerce, then, as pointed out by Chief Justice Fuller, it is impossible to say what, if anything, of the or-dinary business of life would remain for state regulation or control.

Where State Laws Apply.

The ordinary affairs of business and trade of industry and production, are governable state legislatures can say what methods of bargain and sale, what forms of commercial or labor contracts, what kinds of orporations or partnerships, shall be permissible within their several jurisdictions. The power of control or regulation by the federal government exists only in exceptional instances where actually conferred by the Constitution of the United States. Such But unless authority for the control of a branch of industry or business by the United States can be found in the onstitution it cannot rightfully be exer-sed, but must be left where it rested be-

le of the several states.

Of course I do not refer here to that kind acts levying taxes. In all such cases the object of the law is the raising of revenue and not the regulation of the business or branch of production which is taxed. It s to secure the honest payment of taxes, not to furnish salutary safeguards for the

In every instance, therefore, where resort is sought to federal jurisdiction against combinations in restraint of trade, the first question to be decided is, What kind of trade is affected? If not that sort known as interstate commerce, then the federal courts are without jurisdiction. It is also obvious on principle and from reference to the decisions of the federal Supreme Court that a direct subject of the combination must be commerce; not simply production, not simply manufacture, not the mere application of labor or skill, but that com-posite transaction known as commerce, which involves the buying, selling and exchange of commodities, and their transpor-tation and delivery.

It is also well settled and perfectly clear

on principle that it is not all commerce which is subject to federal regulation and control, but only such as is carried on between the several states or with other nations-what is familiarly and accurately

called interstate commerce.

If, therefore, any particular trade, busiess, enterprize, system of manufacture or ness, enterprize, system of manufacture or production of any kind, not having the ele-ments of commerce as legally defined, or any such business possessing the quality of commerce, but not extending as such between the states or with other nations, but confined in commercial operation to the limits of a state, is so organized or operated as to form a total or partial mo-nopoly which injuriously restrains trade and competition, it cannot be reached under the federal jurisdiction, but is subject only to the laws of the particular state in which it operates. There is no question of the right and power of every state to make and enforce laws in restraint of monopoly; that is the normal and proper sphere of state autonomy; while the United States. state autonomy; while the United States, not having been formed as a government for the regulation of the internal affairs and businesses of the states, is limited in its authority to the regulation of that kind of business described as commerce between the states and with foreign nations.

Proper Cases Were Prosecuted. In all cases where the facts presented to the Attorney General, capable of legal proof, have established satisfactorily such an agreement or combination in restraint of interstate commerce as is contemplated by the Sherman act, legal proceedings have been taken by him in the name of the United States either to dissolve the combination or to punish the offenders by in-

The Attorney General gives a list of suits hitherto instituted on behalf of the gov-ernment under the act against business combinations, and says: In every case where the action of the

defendants was found to be directly in restraint of commerce between the states the jurisdiction of the federal courts has been sustained, and the combination dissolved or the offenders appropriately punished. Notable among the successful prosecu-tions are the cases against the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the Joint

Traffic Association.
On the other hand, cases like that against the E. C. Knight Company—the so-called sugar trust—and the cases against Anderson and Hopkins, relating to the control of the sale and exchange of live stock ourt has held that the transactions sought o be prohibited did not affect directly terstate commerce, but only incidertally and indirectly affected that subject. There are cases where the facts lie close

to the border line, and it is only possible after a trial and submission to the judgment of the court to be sure whether interstate commerce is directly affected. Such is the case of the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company et al. vs. the United States, which has been argued in the Supreme Court and is now awaiting decision. The question submitted to the court in this case s whether a combination of corporations engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron pipe, located in different states, which divided up the territory of the United States, leaving a portion of it open to the law of competition and suppressing com-petition in all the rest, permitting prices to be fixed by natural laws in certain states and arbitrarily fixing the prices in other states, is condemned by the anti-trust law.

Only a Desire to Enforce the Law. In all instances the department has been governed ony by a sincere desire to enforce the law as it exists and to avoid subjecting the government to useless expense and the law officers of the government to humiliating defeat by bringing actions where there was a clear want of jurisdiction under the well-defined limits of federal jurisso clearly laid down by the Supreme

Court in cases already decided. Court in cases already decided.

That the action of the department has been substantially correct in its dealings with the various applications referred to is apparent from the fact that, although the Sherman act expressly permits any person injured in his person or property by reason

his counsel, no such action has ever been brought by any one whose application to have the United States sue has been re-

Whatever may be the evils arising from orporate or other aggregations of capital. or from the comprehension under one management of various industrial or manufac turing establishments that would otherwise be engaged in competition; whatever may be the disadvantage of having one carry on several branches of business which might be carried on by separate persons, all these things are done by virtue of the appropriate and constitutional authority of the eral states under state law, and except where they invade the territory of congressional jurisdiction by interfering with interstate or international commerce in a direct manner, they are subject and sub-ordinate to the restraint and control of the individual states where they are carried on.

Insular Questions Referred To. In the administration of the government and affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, Porte Rico and the Philippines as American territory, and of Cuba as territory subject to our central pending the establishment of a stable government by the people of that island, numerous questions of difficulty and mbarrassment have arisen from time time on which the advice and opinion of th Attorney General have been asked by the President and the heads of executive departments. These questions involved, among other things, the determination by me of the right to collect tonnage tax on vessels coming from ports in the various islands; the status of Chinese in the Sandwich Isl-ands; the rights and status of telegraph and ther companies claiming franchises and a right to subsidies under Spanish grants and concessions; the power to grant franchises and to dispose of the public property and the public domain in the islands; the power of municipalities over improvements and

Pacific Railroad Matters. The Attorney General reviews the history

of Pacific railroad legislation during the past year, concluding as follows:

So that it appears that out of an indebtedness of about \$130,000,000, more than one half of which consists of accrued interest. the government has realized in cash or its equivalent the sum of \$124,421,670,95 within

period of less than two years. Taking into account the enormous material benefits that have accrued to the country from the construction of these transcontinental lines of communication, and the advantage which the government has had by way of reduced rates of trans portation and service over them, the par-ticipation of the government in the con-struction and maintenance of these enter-prises has been fully justified, and the faith of the original promoters and projectors of hese great lines has been proven to have had a substantial basis.

Plea for Higher Judicial Salaries Facts have come under my observation in the course of the administration of this department which justify my calling the attention of Congress to the salaries paid by the United States to its judicial officers. The compensation of the chief justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court was fixed more than a quarter of a century ago and has not since been increased.

The earning capacity of the legal pro-

ression, in common with other businesses and professions, has increased greatly dur-ing that period. It is not an uncommon thing to find a awyer appearing before the court in a case

where his fee for one argument exceeds the annual salary of the judge.

The judges of the circuit and district courts are also inadequately compensated.

The same is true of those of the Court of

where in the civilized world held in the very highest repute; yet their judges are paid smaller salaries than are allowed by he states to state judges in very many the states to state judges in very many jurisdictions. I believe that an increase of the salary of the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court to \$20,000 a year, of the circuit court judges to \$10,000 and the district judges to \$7,500 a year would be a simple measure of justice and approved by every fair-minded citizen.

Reform in Certain Criminal Procedure.

The attention of Congress has heretofore been called by Attorneys General to the importance of providing by legislation for an appeal on behalf of the United States obvious on principle and from reference to | from a judgment of the trial court in favor of the defendant upon demurrer to an indictment in a criminal proceeding under importance his modification of existing law is strongly lustrated by two instances which have een before this department during the east year. In one an indictment was found against persons charged with an offense under the statutes relating to pure food and the bureau of animal industry. Thereapon the defendants filed a demurrer, and after the hearing upon admitted facts the court held that the facts constituted no offense or crime under the laws, and thereupon the defendants were discharged with the same effect as if there had been a verdict of acquittal by a jury after trial. Again, a Chinaman charged with the offense of falsely and fraudulently engravng and forging one of the blank forms of ertificates used under the Chinese exusion laws took a demurrer admitting the facts alleged by the bill of indictment, and contending that such a forged and false instrument was not a "writing" within the meaning of section 5418 of the Revised Statutes punishing certain specified forms of forgery as an offense against the United States; and thereupon the court ound for the defendant and discharged

Inasmuch as such questions are purely uestions of law and raise no issue of fact, earnestly urge that Congress should preride by suitable legislation at an early day for an appeal by the United States in case of adverse decision by the court upon de-endant's demurrer to the indictment. Inder such circumstances the United States is clearly entitled to review by an

appellate court. Criminal Code Commission.

The annual report of the commission to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States presents a statement of the work already performed and a revision of the statutes relating to the organization and jurisdiction of federal courts.

The changes embodied in the revision are in brief (1), that the original jurisdiction now exercised by the circuit courts shall be levolved upon the district courts; (2) that he appellate jurisdiction conferred upon circuit courts of appeals shall be vested n the circuit courts under that designation appointed each for the first and fourth cirappointed each for the first and fourth cir-cuits, they being the only circuits having less than three; (4) that the circuit courts shall consist of three circuit judges, or two circuit judges and the justice of the su-preme court assigned to the circuit, and (5) that the district judges shall be relieved of duties as members of the intermediate courts of appeals. ourts of appeals.

Accompany the report are exhibits show ing (a) the area and population of the several circuits and the judicial business in the circuit court of appeals for each during the past fiscal year: commenced and terminated in each of the dudicial districts of the United States durnumber of suits ing the period mentioned, and (c) the residence of the circuit judges now incumbent.

Customs Administration.

The Attorney General discusses some the features of the customs administrative act, makes some recommendations and goes on to the exclusion of Chinese. About this he says:

his he says:
"The 'smuggling' of Chinamen into the
country has become an offense of grave
magnitude and appears to be carried on in magnitude and appears to be carried on in pursuance of a widespread conspiracy, not only among the Chinese themselves, but among other individual and corporate con-federates and agencies who find their profit in the nefarious business. The government s compelled to meet an active and persis-cent movement which attacks the ports of entry on our land border at one point as scon as the government has shown its ability to meet and repel the illegal efforts at another; and thus the forbidden Chinese immigration moves successively from the northeastern boundary line to the middle northern, and the western, and then reappears along the Rio Grande and the Meet pears along the Rio Grande and the Mext-can boundary to the west thereof. The in-tention and practice of the government is to enforce the Chinese exclusion laws strin-gently and continuously according to the right intent and meaning of the plain intent and meaning of the language of Congress therein as it has been con-strued by the courts and in the administration of the departments.
"In order to carry these statistics into full-

In order to carry these statistics into full-er effect upon points which require amend-ments to the law, I am informed that the Treasury Department, to which is commit-ted the administrative enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws, will bring before

disenarging a Chinaman or other alien brought before those judicial officers upon the charge that such alien person is in the United States contrary to law, and providing that in any case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States under the law the decision of the appropriate immigration or customs officer, if adverse to the admission of such ailen, shall be final unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that this conclusion shall be controlling upon any justice, judge or commissioner before whom such allen may afterward be brought upon the charge of being unlawfully in this

Mr. Griggs tells what has been done toward securing a new building for the Department of Justice, and concludes: The act authorizing the erection of the new building appropriated the sum of \$1,000,000 as the limit of cost for the construction and furnishing. The designs called for by the program of competition were directed to be for a building which would cost, exclusive of furniture and incidental expenses, authorizing the erection of the new buildclusive of furniture and incidental expenses, not more than \$900,000, and the design of the successful architect, Mr. Post, was based on that limitation. I am now advised by him, and well assured of the truth of his assertion, that on account of the extraordinary increase in the cost of building materials and labor it will not be possible to complete a building of the design seected within the appropriation, but at least fifty per cent more money will be required than would have been neccessary if the building could have been contracted for when the act was passed. I therefore recommend that the additional sum of \$500,000 be appropriated to enable me to construct a building of the capacity and style contemplated at the time the act was

style contemplated at the time the act was passed and the design called for.

In taking down the old building of the department its dilapidated and dangerous condition was more fully revealed than was possible upon any inspection that could be made while the building was intact. It was found that the cracks in the walls and partitions which were visible before the work of demolition was begun had extended farther and were much more serious even than was supposed, more than justieven than was supposed, more than justifying the prompt action of Congress in providing for the removal of the officers providing for the removal of the olincers and employes of the department in accordance with the recommendation made in my last report.

The design for the new building provides

that three-fourths of the floor space upon the ground floor shall be assigned for the use of the Court of Claims and the other one-fourth part used for the library of the department. The suggestion has been made in many quarters, and I submit it to Con-gress, that the United States should have in some appropriate building quarters suitably fitted up for the use of international ably fitted up for the use of international and other tribunals and commissions that may from time to time be called to meet in the city of Washington. If the provision of the act requiring the Court of Claims to have quarters provided for them in the new building were repealed, and the court established nermanently where it is now established permanently where it is now located, it would be possible to fit up a portion of the first floor of the new building to be used for the reception and meeting place of such public bodies of an interna-tional or quasi-judicial character as might hereafter assemble at Washington under the direct or indirect auspices of the gov the direct or indirect auspices of the gov-ernment. My own judgment is that such a provision would be a wise and a pruden one. The building of the Department o Justice is an appropriate place for such purposes, and the want of proper accommodations for bodies of the nature referre to has heretofore been most keenly felt.

Affairs in Alaska.

The administration of affairs in Alaska. and especially the administration of fustice through the courts and court officers assigned to that territory, is not satisfactory. There has been during the past year a very great increase in the amount of legal business in Alaska. The report of the district attorney shows that the criminal business has doubled within a year and the civil business has multiplied five times

Complaints of the inadequacy of the provisions established for maintaining law and order and enforcing the criminal statutes are almost universal. At present there is only one United States judge, one marshal and one district attorney for this whole vast extent of territory. Special duties have, by act of Congress, been imposed upon the district judge which required him, during he past summer, in company with the gov ernor and marshal of the territory, to take a tour of nearly 5,000 miles down the Yukon district in order to discharge special duties imposed upon him, such as the apointment of commissioners at various set ements, the collection of licenses from lose licensed to engage in the sale of in-

toxicating liquors and business upon which tax is imposed by the recent statute.
The district judge advises me that be ause of a lack of time not one-tenth cause of a lack of time not one-tenth of the business presented can be disposed of. Officers of the army, exercising command in the territory, report that the insuffi-ciency of appropriations for the Department of Justice and the lack of a sufficient force of court officials render the administration of justice along the Yukon abortive. and that the average citizen dwelling in that region has but little respect for it. I very strenuously urge upon Congress the necessity of providing for the appointment of an additional district judge and an addi-tional United States district attorney and marshal for this territory. The territory can be divided into two judicial districts, and a judge, district attorney and marshal assigned to each district, or these addi-tional officers can be appointed for the territory at large, and the two judges au-thorized to assign to themselves, respec-tively, the portion of the territory in which

they will severally act.

The compensation of \$2,500 a year provided by law for the district attorney is utterly inadequate. It is impossible to procure for this office lawyers of such high character and ability as are requisite in the character and ability as are requisite in the discharge of the very onerous duties of that position, under the embarrassing cir-cumstances that prevail, for less than \$5,000 a year. The cost of living in the territory is high, and an attorney who de-votes himself to the full and faithful disvotes himself to the full and faithful dis-charge of his duties, and who has the requisite high character to represent in an adequate manner the dignity and integrity of the office, will not consent to subject himself to the rigors of the climate, the in-convenience of living, and the other deter-rent circumstances that exist in that coun-try. I therefore recommend that the salary rent circumstances that exist in that country. I therefore recommend that the salary of the district attorney, or of the district attorneys, if another be provided, be fixed at \$5,000 a year. In a region where the opportunities for lawlessness are very great and the temptauons strong, more than usual care should be taken by the government that the agencies of justice should be well equipped and surface the property to well equipped and sufficiently numerous to inspire respect and secure a proper and vigorous enforcement of the law.

United States Prisoners.

The table of statistics shows a slight de crease in the number of prisoners received and in confinement during the last fiscal year as compared with the year ending June 30, 1898, but hardly sufficient to warrant the belief that it may be attributed to any decided decrease in crime generally On July 1, 1898, there were 3,211 Unite States convicts in the various prisons and reformatories of the country, as against 3,137 at the close of the last fiscal year, on June 30, 1809, showing a decrease of 74. The report for 1898 showed an increase of 189 over the previous year, from which it would appear that the general average has remained nearly the same year after year for a period of several years at least. Of the total number in continement (3, 127) on June total number in confinement (3,137) on June 30, 1899, 779 were in the United States pententiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and United States penitentiary at Mc-Neils Island, Washington. The remainder, 2,271, were scattered among the various prisons and reformatory institutions of the states and territories. Exhibit I, with this report, shows where United States convicts have been confined during the states. have been confined during the year, the district from which they were received, the number received from each district and the total number in each institution.

Jail, District of Columbia. The jall continues to be well managed,

and is regarded as one of the best institutions of the kind in the country. The report of the warden, which accompanies this re-port, gives the usual details relative to prisoners, the number confined, offenses, etc. Reform School, District of Columbia The report of the board of trustees of

the reform school of the District of Columbia shows that at the beginning of the last fiscal year there were in the school 249 last fiscal year there were in the school 249 boys; there were received during the year 64, a total of 313, as against 354 for the previous year. There were discharged during the year 107, leaving in the school June 30, 1899, 206.

The reasons given by the trustees as in their opinion answerable for this diminution of the number of boys in the school

of by the board of children's guardians, put in the Industrial Home School or sent to the junior republic, and the manner in which the judges of the courts of the Dis-trict exercise their discretion in sentencing. The report of the warden of the jail in the District of Columbia shows that there

were 362 boys between the ages of eight and seventeen years committed to the jall by the courts of the District during the last fiscal year, while only 55 under sixteen years of age were committed to the reform school during the same period. The trus-tees think that the parents of a great many of the boys committed to the jail are re-sponsible for their being there, as they prefer a thirty, sixty or ninety day sentence to jail to be imposed, at the expiration of which the boy can be released and returned to them and to work, rather than an inde terminate sentence to the reform school, which may extend over several years.

They suggest as a remedy for the pres

the trustees to reclaim and return to the school boys who had been released upon parole or a limited discharge the objection to sentencing to the school because of the length of time to which a boy's confinement might extend would be removed. Boys who give promise of reformation could, when the trustees deem it expedient be released after such moderate term of confinement as seems to answer the case: but if they relapse into vicious ways could be reclaimed for further working out the term of their sentence. They also recommend that, as the school

is a government institution, the property of which is owned entirely by the United States, and is a reformatory, not a charitable institution, it be placed upon its for mer footing—that is to say, entirely under the control of the Attorney General.

The Reform School for Girls.

The attention of Congress is directed to the report of the reform school for girls in the District of Columbia. The new building of the school, for which Congress has provided, is well advanced in construction, and it is expected will be completed before the 1st of July next. Upon its completion the school will be able to receive an increased number of inmates and to extend its work, which, generally, is considered to promise a continual increase in extent and results. as the field is investigated and methods of administration studied and improved. The past year has been one of successful con-duct of affairs, the controlling ideas in the school management seeking a steady gain in the real reform of inmates by educa-tional and industrial instruction, and by discipline and training in the ordinary du-ties of domestic life; and aiming at carry-ing into practical effect the theory that the school should not become a home, but should offer a place where the largest pos-sible number of subjects of reform may be benefited, not only by the methods there in use, but by providing, as rapidly as may be, homes and places in the outside world under indenture for service, where girls may learn habits of industry and the advantages of conforming to the rules of an honorable and virtuous life.

Criminal Prosecutions. Of the 17,341 criminal prosecutions termi-

nated during the last year 216 were prose cutions under the customs laws, in which there were 136 convictions, 21 acquittals and 59 were entered not pros., discontinued or quashed; 6,544 under the internal revenue laws, in which there were 4,021 convictions, \$25 (equittals and 1.008 were en-tered not, pros., discontinued or quashed 1.206 under post office laws, in which there were 770 convictions, 92 acquittals and 344 entered nol. pros., discontinued or quashed; 10 under naturalization acts, in which there were 2 convictions, 3 acquittals and 5 en-tered not. pros., discontinued or quashed; 562 under the intercourse laws, in which there were 359 convictions, 31 acquittals and 172 entered nol. pros., discontinued or quashed; 214 under the pension laws, in which there were 100 convictions, 17 acqu tals and 88 entered not, pros., discontinued or quashed: 80 for embezziement, in which there were 31 convictions, 8 acquittals and 41 entered not. pros., discontinued or quashed; 8,500 miscelianeous prosecutions, in which there were 5,082 convictions, 1,089 acquittals and 2.338 entered nol. pros., dis-continued or quashed.

In many of the prosecutions under the in-

ternal revenue laws entered nol. pros., dis-continued or quashed a compromise and settlement were made in the internal revenue bureau of the Treasury Department.

Of the 10.22s criminal prosecutions pending July 1, 1899, 112 were for violation of naturalization laws, 272 under the inter-course laws, 196 under the pension laws, 88 for embezzlement, and 3,818 miscellaneous

prosecutions. The aggregate amount of the judgments rendered in favor of the United States in civil suits during the last year was \$322. in favor of the United States in 546.27, and the amount actually collected on these judgments was \$97,455.97, while \$18,129.22 was obtained during the year on judgments rendered in former years for the United States, and \$118,606.88 was otherwise registed in colling the states.

wise realized in civil suits.

The aggregate amount of fines, forfeit-The aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed during the year in criminal prosecutions was \$728,708,73, and the amount of these fines, forfeitures and penalties collected during the year was \$110,936, while \$8,152.86 was realized on fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed in former years.

PROTEST AGAINST CLARK.

Memorial From Members of the Montans Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon Mr. Carter of Montana presented a memorial from some of the members of the Montana legislature against the "validity of the pretended election of Wm. A. Clark" to he Senate. The memorial recites that Mr. Cark "did secure and procure votes in this legislative assembly by the payment there-for, and by the promise of payment therefor, and by the promise of payment there-for, of large sums of money." Further, "your memorialists and protestants do aver that the said Wm. A. Clark, by himself and his agents, did bribe sundry members of said legislative assembly to vote for him for said office," the memorialists alleging that he was not the untrammeled choice

of the legislature of Montana.

The assertion is made that by corruption and bribery Mr. Clark was enabled to secure enough votes to compass his election as senator. It is recited that the sum of \$30,000 paid

to members of the legislature by Mr. Clark or his agents for votes was produced in open session of the legislature and deposited in the treasury of Montana, where it still remains unclaimed by Mr. Clark. The sum of \$35,000, it is alleged, was to be paid for the votes of four members of the legisfor the votes of four members of the legis-lature. It is alleged that the \$30,000 is but a small fraction of the amount expended by Mr. Clark to compass his election. The memorialists offer to show to the Senate ample evidence to establish the charges they make.

The charges are signed by Henry S. Stiff. speaker of the house, and twenty-seven other members of the Montana legislature. Appended to, and made a part of the memorial, is a report of the investigation made of the election of Senator Clark by the legislature of Montana.

Mr. Carter also presented a petition signed by Robert B. Smith, governor of Montana; T. E. Collins, state treasurer; Henry C. Stiff, and many other prominent citizens of Montana; citizens of Montana, asking for an early and full hearing of the charges against Senator Clark, which are set out fully in the petition.

The petition declares that "for the pur-

pose of securing the support of members of said legislative assembly to vote for and elect the said William A. Clark," he did confederate and conspire with "parties named and unnamed by the petitioners, "to corrupt, bribe and buy the members of said legislative assembly, and to thereby secure their votes in behalf of the candidacy of said William A. Clark." It is alleged that their votes in benair of the calling of the said William A. Clark." It is alleged that Clark did, in the furtherance of his desires, pay large sums of money to the members of the legislature for their votes. The petion of the legislature for their votes. of the legislature for their votes. The petition then names a number of members of the legislature with sums they are alleged to have received set opposite their names. These sums aggregated, according to the petition, about \$500,000.

In addition to the sums alleged to have been paid by Senator Clarktee.

been paid by Senator Clark to persons named for their votes or influence, it is as-serted that Senator Clark offered to various persons for their votes or influence sums aggregating \$175,000. These persons also are named in the petition. The petitioners aver that many other sums unknown at this time were paid out corruptly by Sena-tor Clark in advancing his candidacy for

A Consul Appointed. The President has appointed Peter Lieber of Indiana to be consul of the United States at Dusseldorf, Germany, the ap-pointment bearing date of November 29.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Annual Meeting of District Society Held Last Evening.

Review of Past Year by the Association's Historian-Dr. Walter Wyman Elected President.

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution was held last evening in the red parlor of the Ebbitt House. Officers were elected for the coming year and other important business was transacted. There was a large attendance and the meeting proved to be of unusual interest.

Rev. Randolph H. McKim, pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, and chaplain of the society, delivered the opening prayer. The annual report of Mr. Charles L. Gurley, the secretary, was presented. It showed that seven members had been lost by death, five by transfer and ten by fesignation during the past year. Twelve new members had been received, making a total present membership of 230 in the District of Columbia.

A secries of resolutions was read by Mr Barry Bulkley, chairman of the committee on necrology, expressing regret for the death of the following members: Capt. Charles Dodge, U. S. A.; Lieut, William G. Elliott, U. S. A.; Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, U. S. A.; Thomas Hyde, jr., Capt. John F. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Gen. Henry Heth and Lieut. Commander T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N.

Review of Past Year.

Mr. Gaillard Hunt of the State Depart-

ment, the historian of the society, reviewed the work accomplished by the society during the past year. Two medals had been offered to scholars of the public schools during the year for the best essays on revolutionary subjects, and the winners were announced to be Miss Pearl Merritt of the gold medal and Miss Mabel Gray Elliott of the silver medal. No boy has won the medal in five years. The pre sentation will be made at an early date in the Central High School building. Rev. Dr. McKim of the committee which was appointed to prepare for the fitting observance of December 14, the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington,

reported that the united patriotic societies of the District will observe the day jointly in Epiphany Church, where a special program will be followed, beginning at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A special religious service has been prepared by Bishop Satterlee for the day. Dr. McKim stated that Bishop Satteriee would be present and that David J. Hill., assistant secretary of state, would be the orator of the day Special music will be sung by the church choir. The President and members of the cabinet had been asked to be present. They had promised to do so, provided their at-tendance would not interfere with their at-tendance at Mount Vernon, where they had been invited to participate in the cere-monies to be conducted under the auspices of the Masons.

Dr. Marcus Benjamin of the National

Museum and a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was present as a member of the joint committee on the celebration to be held in Epiphany Church. He said that the matter of music had been left to a subcommittee from the Daughters of the American Revclution, the choice of speakers to the Sons of the American Revolution, and the matter of flags and flowers to the Sons of the Mr. Edward F. Renwick was requested to present an account of the life of Gen. Henry Heth.

Mr. Harrison H. Dodge, superintendent of Mt. Vernon, presented to the society a gavel, the head of which was made of wood from the last tree planted at Mt. Vernon by Washington, and the handle being of hickory from a tree planted by him at

Woodstock, Va.

The following officers for the coming year were elected: President, Dr. Walter Wy-man; vice president, Mr. Parris; treasurer, B. B. Wilson; secretary, Charles L. Gurley, tegistrar, G. A. Campbell; chaplain, Rev. J. H. Elliott, rector of Ascension Church, and board of managers, Thomas Blagden, E. I. Renwick, E. M. Talcott, M. B. Hatch, Montgomery Blair, H. B. Looker, J. H. Hayden, L. P. Clephane and H. H. Dodge, A strong effort was made to have Major Goodloe continue to serve as a president of the society, but even after he had been the society, but even after he had been elected he declined to serve in that capac-

Constitutional Amendment.

A letter was read from the general society asking that consideration be given to the proposed amendment to the constitution, offered by Gen. Cadle at the last triennial meeting at Denver, which intends to have the present quota of five deputies from each society superseded by two members from each society and an ad-E. Goldsborough moved that the matter be tabled, and Mr. Campbell stated that its adoption would place the control of the na-tional organization absolutely in the con-trol of New York and Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Henry Gardner of the United States army, retired, was admitted to membership.

Among those present were: Rev. Dr. J. H. Among those present were: Rev. Dr. J. H. Elliott, B. L. Miller, Mark B. Hatch, W. S. Cox, Thomas Blagden, N. Monroe Hopkins, J. Hale Sypher, Speed Smith, E. M. Talcott, Henry B. Løoker, Col. Worthington, Francis E. Grice, W. B. Gurley, B. B. Wilson, A. K. Parris, J. F. Thompson, C. H. Campbell, Gen. Royal T. Frank, J. H. Hayden, J. N. Henry, Dr. Walter Wyman, C. J. Lee, Barry Buikley, W. P. Metcaif, Louis Clephane, Gen. Thomas H. Looker, F. P. B. Sands, Rev. Dr. McKim, Col. Goodloe, C. L. Gurley, F. W. Hackett, Harrison H. Dodge, G. C. Whiting, Mr. McNeal of Colorado, Dr. Marcus Berjamin.

Dodge, G. C. Whiting, Mr. M rado, Dr. Marcus Benjamin. SOME HOUSE MEASURES.

Officials Occupied Until Midnight in Classifying Them.

Lively competition occurred in the House of Representatives for the honor of introducing the first measures. By general consent everything gave way to the caucus financial bill, after which the initial bills were as follows:

By Mr. Tawney, Minnesota-To reclassify railway postal clerks, and also a bill defining butter and regulating the sale of oleomargarine.

By Mr. Flynn-For free homesteads in Oklahoma. The first joint resolution was by Mr. Capron, Connecticut, for a constitutional amendment against admitting polygamists

to Congress.

The list of measures swelled to enormou proportions, compelling the officials to work until midnight in classifying them. Among the other measures introduced are those giving to states the custody of accouterments of Philippine volunteers; amend-ing the pension laws; providing for the election of senators by the people; for a constitutional amendment allowing the President to negotiate treaties of peace terminating a war; giving to veterans of the Spanish war the same rights under the civil service as are enjoyed by veterans of the civil war.

BOUNTY FOR SHIPPING. Representative Payne Introduces His

Bill of the Last Session. The shipping bill was introduced in the

House yesterday by Representative Payne of New York, who, with Senator Hanna, prepared and introduced the bill last year. Mr. Payne says it is the same in all essential particulars as the former bill, except that a provision is made that the bountie shall not exceed \$9,000,000 annually, and that foreign-built ships having American registry shall have only 50 per cent of the ounty rates provided. In case the total cunties earned exceed \$9,000,000 a pro rate

allowance is to be made.

The bill provides a compensation of 1½ cents per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles covered by sail or steam vessels, outmiles covered by sail or steam vessels, out-ward or homeward bound, up to 1,500 miles each way, and after that 1 cent per gross ton for each 100 nautical miles covered. An additional allowance is made to fast steamships, beginning with 1 cent per gross ton for each 100 miles by a fifteen-knot ship and slightly higher rates as the speed of the ship increases. The bill also makes these merchant steamships available as auxiliary naval vessels.

If you want work read the want columns of The Star.

RAILROADS.

STATION CORNER OF SIXTH AND B STREETS.
7:50 A.M. WEEK DAYS. (ITTSDURG EXPERSS.
-Parlor and Dining Cars Hardsburg to Pittsburg.
10:50 A.M. TENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.-Pullman Sleeping, Daning Smoking and Observation Cars Harrisburg to Chicago, Checianati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland and Toledo. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.
10:50 A.M. FAST LINE.-Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.
10:50 A.M. FAST LINE.-Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg. o Pittsburg.

10 P.M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

11 P.M. CALLER Westington to St. Louis, and Sleep

Car to Harrisburg. Boffet Parior Car Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

3:30 P.M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. Steeping Car Washington to St. Louis, and Steeping and Diving Cars Harrisburg to Indianapolis.

8t. Louis Louisville via Cincinnath and Chicago.

7:20 P.M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Steeping Car to Pittsburg and Chicago. Dining Car to Chicago.

7:20 P.M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Steeping Cars washington to Pittsburg and Harrisburg to St. Louis. Cieveland and Nashville (via Cincinnath and L. ulsville). Dining Car.

10:40 P.M. PACIFIC EXPRESS. Pullman Steeping Car to Pittsburg.

7:55 A.M. for Kane. Cadandaigus. Bochester and Niagara Falls daily except Sunday.

10:50 P.M. For Williamsport and Renovo daily, except Sunday. For Williamsport daily, 3:30 P.M.

7:20 P.M. for Williamsport Rochester. Erie, Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily. Except Saturday, with Steeping Car Washington to Bochester.

10:40 P.M. for Williamsport Rochester. Erie, Buffalo and Niagara Falls daily. Pullman Steeping Car Washington to Rochester.

10:40 P.M. for Williamsport Rochester.

10:40 P.M. for Erie, Canandaigus, Bochester.

10:40 P.M. for Williamsport of Distance Steeping Car Washington to Rochester.

10:40 P.M. for Williamsport Ally, 3:30 P.M.

2:00 P.M. TOORRISSIONAL LIMITED. daily, All Parior Care, with Dining Car from Baltimore.

10:40 P.M. "CONGRISSIONAL LIMITED." daily, All Parior Care, with Dining Car from Baltimore.

10:40 P.M. "CONGRISSIONAL LIMITED." daily, All Parior Care, with Dining Car. 7:20, 8:18, 9:00, 10:00 (Dining Car from Wilmington) A.M., 12:15, 8:00, 11:00 (Dining Car from Baltimore, 6:50 (Dining Car), 7:20, 8:18, 9:00, 11:00 (Dining Car from Baltimore, 6:50 (Dining Car), 7:20, 8:18, 9:00, 11:00 (Dining Car from Baltimore, 6:50, 7:00, 7:20, 8:18, 9:00, 10:00, 10:50, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 12:45, 12:45, 12:55, 2:01, 3:15, 5:30 (Dining Car), 7:20, 5:58, 8:18, 9:00, 10:00, 10:50, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 1:35, 2:01, 8:18, 0:00, 7:20, 1:30, 8:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30, 6:30 week days.
For Annapolis, 7:00 and 9:00 A.M., 12:15 and 5:40
P.M. week days. Sundays, 9:00 A.M. and 4:20

P.M. week days. Sundays, 9:00 A.M. and 4:20 P.M. Express for Florida and points on Atlantic Coast Line, 4:30 A.M., 3:07 P.M. daily; Richmond only, 11:45 A.M. week days. Atlanta Special, via Richmond and Seaboard Air Line, 5:00 P.M. daily. Accommodation for Quantics, 7:45 A.M. daily. Accommodation for Quantics, 7:45 A.M. daily and 4:25 P.M. week days.

For Atlantic City (via Delaware River Bridge, allinii route), 3:15 4:50 "Congressione) Limited", and 11:50 P.M. daily. Via Market Street Wharf, 10:00 and 11:00 A.M., 12:45 P.M. week days. Por Cape May, 11:50 A.M. week days, 11:50 P.M. daily.

dally.

Ticket offices, corner Fifteenth and G streets, and at the station, Sixth and B streets, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotes and residences.

Telephone call "1441" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON,
General Manager, General Passenger Agout, BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect November 16, 1896.
Leave Washington from station corner of New
Jersey ave. and C et.
For Chicago and Northwest. Vestibuled Limited
trains 10.25 a.m., 8.05 p.m. daily.
For Cincinnati. St. Louis and Indianapolis, Express, 10.75 a.m. Vestibuled Limited, 8:40 p.m.,
express, 12.05 night, daily.
For Pittsburg and Cleveland, 10:35 a.m., 6:20
and 11:55 p.m., daily.
For Columbus, Toledo and Detroit, 12:05 night.
For Winchester and way stations, 18:36, 3:40
p.m. and 15:30 p.m.
For Lurny, 3:40 p.m., daily.

and 15:30 p.m.
r Luray, 3:40 p.m. daily,
r Luray, 3:40 p.m. daily,
r Baltimore, week days, x2:35, 5:00, 6:20,
5, x7:10, x8:80, 8:35, x9:30, x10:00 a.m.,
05 n. 12:15, x1:15; x8:00, x3:30, x4:30, 4:35,
5, x5:10, x5:30, x6:20, 6:20, x8:00, x10:00,
31:35 p.m. Sandays, x2:35, x7:05, x7:10,
x1:00 a.m., x12:05, 1:00, x1:15, x3:30, 4:35,
5, x5:10, 6:30, x8:00, x10:00, x11:30, 11:35 m. For Annapolis, 7:10 and 8:35 a.m., 12:15 and 5:30 p.m. Sundays, 8:30 a.m., 4:35 p.m.
For Frederick, week days, 8:35 a.m., 10:35 a.m., 13:0 5:30 p.m. Sundays, 5:00 a.m., 1:15 p.m.
For Hagerstown, 110:35 a.m. and 15:30 p.m.
For Boyd and way points, week days, 8:35 a.m., 1:30, 5:30, 7:05 p.m. Sundays, 5:00 a.m., 1:15, 105 p.m.

For Boyd and way points, week days, 8:35 a.m., 4:30, 5:30, 7:05 p.m. Sundays, 9:00 a.m., 1:15, 7:05 p.m. For Gaithersburg and way points, week days, 8:35 a.m., 12:50, 4:30, 4:33, 5:30, 5:35, 7:05, 11:25 p.m. Sundays, 9:00 a.m., 1:15, 4:33, 7:05, 10:15 p.m. Sundays, 9:00 a.m., 1:15, 4:33, 7:05, 10:15 p.m. For Washington Junction and way points, week days, 8:35 a.m., 4:30, 5:30 p.m. Sundays, 9:00 a.m., 1:15 p.m. ROYAL BLUE LINE.

All trains fluminated with Pintsch light. For Baltimore, Philadelphis, New York, Boston and the East, week days, 7:05 (Diner), 8:30 (Buffet), 10:06 (Diner) a.m., 12:05 (Diner), 1:15 p.m. (Diner), 3:00, "Reyal Limited," Exclusively Pullman Train. Dining Car, 5:05, (Dining Car), 8:00, 11:30 (Sleeping Car open at 10:00 o'clock) and 2:35 night. Sundays, 7:05, 9:00 a.m., 12:05 noon, 1:15 (Dining Cars), 8:00, 11:30 (Sleeping Car open at 10:00 o'clock) and 2:35 night. Sundays, 7:05, 9:00 a.m., 12:05 noon and 1:15 and 3:00 p.m. week days, 12:05 noon and 1:15 and 3:00 p.m. week days, 12:05 noon sundays. For Cape May, week days, 12:05 and 1:15 p.m.

1:15 and 5:30 p.m. week days, 12:05 and 1:15 p.m.
For Cape May, week days, 12:05 and 1:15 p.m.
†Except Sunday.

Buggage called for and checked from hotels and
residences by Union Transfer Co. on orders left at
ticket offices, 619 Pennsylvania avenue n.w., New
York avenue and 15th street and at Depot.
F. D. UNDERWOOD.
D. B. MARTIN,
2d Vice President

Mgr. Pass. Traffic.

d Vice President and Gen. Manager.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
Schedale in effect Nov. 19, 1896.
All trains arrive at and leave from Pennsylvania All trains arrive at and leave from Pennsylvania passenger station.

Stol A.M.—Indity.—Local for Danville, Charlotte and way stations. Connects at Manassas for Strasburg and Hardsonburg daily, and Staunton daily except Sunday, and at Lynchburg with Norfolk and Western daily, and with C. and O. R. R. for Natural Bridge daily, and Lexington daily except Sunday.

11:15 A.M.—Daily.—THE UNITED STATES PAST MAIL. Pullman Sleepers, New York and Washington to Jacksonville, uniting at Salisbury with sleeper for Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C.; Knorville, Chartanooga and Memphis, Tenn., and at Charlotte with Sleeper for Augusta. Sleeper New York to New Orleans, uniting at Charlotte with Sleeper for Augusta. Sleeper New York to New Orleans without change. Dining Car service.

4:01 P.M.-Local for Front Royal, Strasburg and 4:01 P.M.—Local for Front Royal, Strasburg and Harrisonburg, delly, except Sunday.
4:30 P.M.—Local for Charlottesville dully,
9:50 P M.—Local for Charlottesville dully,
9:50 P M.—Delly —NEW YORK AND FLORIDA EXPRESS. Carries Pullman Buffet Siceping Cars
New York and Washington to Tamps, via Savannah and Jacksonville, and to Augusta, via Columbia, with connection for Aiken.
9:50 P.M.—Daily.—WASHINGTON AND CHATTANOUGA LIMITED VIA LYNCHBURG, with Sicepers New York and Washington to Memphis and New Orleans through Bristol. Parlor and Observation Car between Radford, Va., and Attalia, Ais. Cafe Car service.

Orleans through Bristol. Parlor and Observation Car between Radford, Va., and Attaila, Ais. Care Car service.

10.45 P.M.—Daily.—WASHINGTON AND SOUTH-WESTERN VESTIBULED LIMITED, composed of Pullman Vestibuled Siespers, Diming Cars and Day Coaches. Siespers New York to Nashville, Tenn., via Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga; New York to Memphis, via Rirmingham; New York to New Orleans, via Atlanta and Montgomery. Observation Car New York and Washington to Atlanta. Diming Car service.

Sunset Personally Conducted Tourists' Excursion Through Steeper on this train every Monday, Wednesday and Friday to San Francisco, without change.

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DIVISION leave Washington 901 a.m. daily, 4:45 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and 6:25 p.m. Sundays only for Round Hill: 4:35 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and 11:20 p.m. Wednesdays and Scidays for Leesburg, and 6:25 p.m. daily of Cartining, arrive at Washington 8:26 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and Hill; 7:06 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 7:45 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and S.40 p.m. Sunday only, from Round Hill; 7:06 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 7:45 p.m. daily, except Sunday

FRANK S. GANNON, 3d Vice Prest. & Gen. Mgr. J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager. W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent. L. S. BROWN, General Agent.

WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND MT. VERNON RAIL, WAY COMPANY,
From Station 13% st. and Fennsylvania ave.
In effect November 1, 1889.
For Alexandria, week days, 6.30, 7.04, 7.30, 8.00, 8.35, 8.59, 9.25, 10.00, 11.00, 11.45 a.m., x12.06, 12.20, 12.45, x1.20, 1.140, 11.45 a.m., x12.06, 12.20, 12.45, x1.20, 1.16, 1.10, 11.45 a.m., x12.06, 12.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.20, 11.59 p.m. Sundays, 7.45, 9.00, 9.48, 10.30, 11.15 a.m., 12.206 boon, 12.45, 1.30, 2.15, 3.90, 3.45, 4.30, 5.15, 6.00, 6.45, 7.30, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.20, 11.50 p.m.
For Mt. Vernon, week days, 6.30, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., x12.05, x1.20, 2.00, 2.40, 3.59, 7.96, 9.00 p.m. Sundays, 9.00, 12.00 boon, 2.15, 3.45, 6.45, 9.90 p.m.

11:00 a.m., x12:00, 12:00 noon, 2:10, 0:00 p.m. Sundays, 9:00, 12:00 noon, 2:10, 0:45, 9:00 p.m.

For Arllington and Aqueduct Bridge, week days, 8:00, 8:52, 9:25, 10:00, 11:00 a.m., "12:05, "12:20, 12:45, "1:45, 2:00, "2:40, "3:25, 4:15, 5:05, 5:05, 6:06, 6:30, 7:06, 8:09 p.m. Sundays, 7:45, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 a.m., 12:00 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15 p.m.

Parcels carried on all trains. Baggage checked, x Express. "To Arllington only, J. COLVIN, Superintendent.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

THROUGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY OF AMERICA. ALL TRAINS VESTBULED. ELECTRIC LIGHTED. STEAM HEATED. ALL MEALS SERVED IN DINING CARS. STATION, SIXTH AND B STREETS.

Schedul in effect June 18, 1800.

2:15 P.M. DAILY—Circinnati and St. Louis Special—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pulinfan Sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis without change. Parlor Car Cornigion, Va., to Virginia Hot Springs. Parlor Cars Cincinnati to Chicago.

11:10 P.M. DAILY—F. F. V. Limited—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullinan Sleepers to Cincinnati. Lexington and Louisville without change. Pullinan Sleeping Car to Virginia Hot Springs (connection for Hot Springs, Va., daily), without change, daily except Sunday. Observation Car Hahon to Cincinnati. Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

2:15 P.M. DAILY—For Gordonsville. Charlottes—stille, Staunton daily, and for Richmond daily, except Sunday.

rille, Staunton usily, and the content state of the copt Sanday.

Reservation and thesets at Chesapeake and Ohio offices, 513 Pennsylvania avenue, 609 14th st., near F. and a' the station. Telephone call 1441 for Pennsylvania Railroad cab service.

H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.